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## WASHINGTON.

CLOSE OF THE SANBORN INQUIRY. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY-PARTIALITY OF THE TREASURY OFFICALS, MESSES. BOUTWELL, RICHARDSON AND BANFIELD-JUDGE PENDERY OF KANSAS, THE VICTIM OF MISPLACED CONFIDENCE -STATEMENT BY REPRESENTATIVE PHBLPS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 16 .- If there was any doubt of the dishonesty, partiality, and trickery of ex-Secretary Boutwell, Secretary Richardson, and Solicitor Banfield of the Treasury Department, in relation to the administration of the law of May 8, 1872, the testimony before the Ways and Means Committee to-day would dispel it, and the Sanborn contracts would stand out in a more disgraceful light than ever. At first, Sanborn and his agents were the only ones blamed for the manner in which the law had been executed, but the peculiar and inexplicable course of the Treasury officials, when the inquiry began, inspired grave suspicions on the part of the public, to be soon followed with absolute conviction that the officers were guilty of improper conduct. The testimony was closed by the Committee to-day, but lest there might still be some doubt as to the course of Secretary Richardson and Solicitor Banfield, it happens that the last witness was the most important, as showing the duplicity of the

Judge Pendery, a lawyer of Leavenworth, Kansas, who was examined by the Committee to-day, seems to have had the first ideas upon the subject of the contracts which have since become so notorious, and he may fairly claim to be the patentee of the system. It was he who drew the joint resolution relating to the dereliet property in the Southern States, but it was so amended that when it passed it was of no value to him. The passage of the law now in operation early in 1872, covered the cases desired to be col tected by Mr. Pendery for his client. He was the first to apply for a contract, which he did a day or two after the passage of the law, in regular form. He was put off from day to day, now under one extuse, now under another, and he could obtain no ratisfaction. Mr. Boutwell was the gentleman who did this, and he did it without any reason whatever, unless his friendship for Sanborn was sufficient. This is the only reasonable and least offensive way to account for his course. Mr. Pendery waited about Washington, day after day, week after week, mouth after month, seeing the Secretary very frequently, but always meeting with promises or exenses. He was finally driven to his home, where he continued, by writing, to inform the Secretary that he had not obtained the contract. At last, in December, seven months after the pasmge of the law, Mr. Pendery again came to Washington and began his importunities. He was met with objections as to the legal right to make such a contract as he desired, but he at last so far succeeded as to induce Mr. Boutwell to send for Solicitor Banfield and discuss the terms of the contract. Mr. Pendery wanted 50 per cent of the amount collected. Mr. thought that was too much, and suggested a graduated scale of 50 per cent for the first \$100,000, and Sper cent for all amounts over that sum. Mr. Pendery and his client conceded the point, and Mr. Pendery was permitted to draw a contract, which be left with Mr. Banfield. A few days afterward Mr. Pendery called, but Mr. Banfield had not had time to examine the contract, and the same contemptible trickers was resumed-first this excuse, then that. Mr. Pendery waited over a year, chinging to the promises and accepting the excuses that were given in good faith. wrote to Mr. Banfield on Feb. 18, 1873, but no satis faction came of it. Finally, when hope was still high, Mr. Banfield said to him : " We can't do this. The moment we do what you desire the railroad in fluence is so great that we shall have members of Congress and Senators flocking in upon us and making it so hot for us that we shall have to get out of the way, or you will." Mr. Pendery had applied for a contract in connection with Kansas Pacific Road. Some lively talk followed, in which Mr. Pendery expressed his regret that he had not been informed of this to start with, President. They had some family acquaintanceship. Without telling the President what he desired, Mr. Pendery said it was something important, and Gen. Grant said he would meet him at the Secretary' office. Mr. Richardson, in the meantime, had becom Secretary. He told Mr. Pendery that he understood the case perfectly, and said that he and the President would consider the matter. This was regarded as an invitation to leave, and so be left the office, leaving the two distinguished gentle men together. Mr. Pendery does not think that Mr Richardson ever referred the subject to the Presi dent. At any rate, nothing was ever done about it, and this is the cause that will strike most people as the correct one. Mr. Pendery did not get his contract because John D. Sanborn was in the way. It should be noted that Mr. Pendery applied formally, and that he was kept waiting for more than a year afterward. This fact is the most important one. The Kansas Pacific Road had been made part of the contract of Sanborn, on July 7, by order of Secretary Richardson and Solicitor Banfield. Somebody sne gested to Mr. Pendery that he had better see Gen. Butler and Senator Sawyer, as they had great influence in the contract business. He therefore sought Mr. Butler, but the latter could not help him. In addition to his being a member of Congress and inhibited from such acts, the amount was too large. He told Mr. Pendery that if the sum was \$100,000 he "could get it so quick that it would make his head

As the testimony stands, it looks very bad for the three gentlemen, Messrs. Boutwell, Richardson, and Banfield. The Committee will now proceed to consider the evidence and draw a report, but will hear any or all of the three gentlemen named if they de-

sire to make statements. Before the close of the session, Representative Phelps of New-Jersey requested to be heard with reference to the previous testimony of John D. Coughlin, formerly Assistant Assessor for the collection of legacy and succession taxes. Mr. Phelps brought with him certain letters of Mr. Coughlin. which had been preserved, and he was thus enabled to corroborate every important allegation made by him in the House. For example, Mr. Coughlin had said that Mr. Phelps had paid no legacy tax, or if he had paid, there was nothing to show it in the Assessor's office. Mr. Phelps corrected this statement by introducing a paper in Mr. Coughlin's band, giving the amount and particulars of taxes paid by Mr. Phelps on some 30 or 40 legacies. It seems that Mr. Coughlin had furnished this to Mr. Phelps's bookkeeper, to assist him in making up th amount of the residuary legacy. Again, Mr. Coughlin had implied that Mr. Phelps disputed his legal obligation to pay a residuary tax. A letter of Mr. Coughlin showed that he had never seen Mr. Phelps but once, and then he went to Mr Phelos's country home at Mr. Phelps's request, for no other purpose than to receive Mr. Phelps's return. Affidavits of Mr. Phelps's agents, who had transacted the business with Mr. Coughlin, showed that they offered immediately to pay the tax, al though it was not yet due, if Mr. Coughlin would estimate the value of claims yet unseitled, and that any postponement was on account of Mr. Phelps's illness, with Mr. Coughlin's consent. An affidavit of Mr. Phelps's bookkeeper, showed that he pre pared the accounts of the estate preparatory to this return, and transmitted them to Mr. Phelps, who then sent for Mr. Coughlin. At the conclusion of Mr. Phelps's statement, the Committee looked ever Mr. Coughlin's letters with much curiosity and

arousement, and told Mr. Phelps they needed noth-

TESTIMONY OF J. I. PENDERY OF KANSAS-HIS AT-TEMPTS AND FAILURE TO PROCURE A CONTRACT

-GEN. BUTLER AGAIN.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, April 16 .- John L. Pendery of Leavenworth, Kansas, appeared before the Committ on Ways and Means this morning. Having been swort he said that prior to 1870, he was called on by a client who represented to him that he knew of systemati frauds perpetrated on the Government by a certain corporation, and desired him to see whether he could not obtain a contract to collect the money due. The witness is a practicing attorney. Hearing what his client's story was, he found there was no law authorizing the secretary of the Treasury to make such a contract, the Government having its own attorney. The witness em ployed a gentleman who was coming to Washington t procure legislation on the subject. They agreed on the character of the bill necessary to cover the case. A bill was introduced and passed, but it was confined only to "States lately in rebellion," In view of this fact, the witness came here and had an interview with Secretary Boutwell, to whom he explained that the law did not cover his case, and proposed that he himself should prepare a bill which would do so, with all the necessary safeguards, making it a penal offense for a person to a contract to receive money from the other side, and that there should be no settlement without the Secretary's full consent. Mr. Boutwell replied that he would consider the matter. Tais was in April, 1872; but subsequently he discovered that a provision as to sp It was confined only to three classes, whereas b wanted the provision to be general. When he called on Mr. Boutwell to inquire whether the law covered his case Mr. Boutwell [asked whether he knew Mr. Kelsey of New-York. The witness replied that he did not. Mr. Boutwell in formed him that he would consider the matter and tha the witness should hear from him.

The witness went back to Kansas, but returned here i the subsequent Winter-in December, 1872-and again called Mr. Boutwell's attention to the subject. The Sec retary referred the subject to Mr. Banfield. The witess called on Mr. Banfield from time to time, and at his request presented the papers on which his charge was based. Mr. Boutwell went out of office without arranging the matter. Pursuing the subject still further, the witness called on the Presi dent, who said he would see Richardson in relation to it. Meantime, Mr. Richardson informed the witness that he fully understood the case The witness reminded him of the fact that Mr. Boutwell had referred the propresition to Mr. Banfield, to agree on the terms of the contract. Mr. Banfield said to him subsequently that the railroad

toffuence was so great that if action should be taken in this case, either the Treasury Department or the witness would have to get out of the way. To this the witness replied that he had spent \$5,000 or \$6,000 already, and did not think the party committing the offense should have influence enough to prevent an exposure. While the conversation was in progress the President came in. Mr. Richardson said he would talk to the President, and the witness retired. The witness was satisfied that Mr. Richardson never told the President about his case. The witness informed Mr. Richardson that he would give security that the Government should be saved from any cost, but he did not get the contract. Mr. Bandicid said that this was too big a thing. The witness a-sked advice of eminent counsel who had influence. He called on Gan. Butler, who said he could not do him any good. In reply to a question as to what induced him to call on Gen. Butler, the witness replied that he learned, in some way, that Geo. Butler could assist him in the matter. The name of Assistant Secretary Sawyer was also mentioned by him; it being said that that gentieman could be of assistance. He called on Mr. Sawyer, who said that all the appointments had been made, adding that he did not know what the other centlemen had done, meaning toose who had received contracts. The witness repeated that Gen. Butler said, If it were not so big a thing—over \$100,000—he could get it, so as to make the head swin; but as it was so big a ness would have to get out of the way. To this the it were not so big a thing—over \$150,000—he could get so as to make the head swim; but as it was so big a thing he could do him no good.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION. FURTHER EVIDENCE REGARDING THE OPERATIONS OF

DE GOLYER AND M'CLELLAN-WHAT HAS BEEN PROVED THUS FAR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Little by little the secre history of the method of obtaining contracts from the Board of Public Works of this city leaks out. Benjamin Nickerson, a witness examined to-day, told the investigating Committee a good deal about the operations of Da Golyer and McClellan, the Chicago contractors, and their representative, Chittenden, and left the impression that be knew a great deal more than he told. Mr. Nickerson was working in conjunction with instead of being allowed to hang around Washing- | Chittenden, and knew about the latter's operations. He knew that Chittenden depended upon Mr. Huntington, the eashier of the First National Bank, and the closest friend of Gov. Cooke, Alex R. Shepherd, Hailet Kilbourne, and other members of the Ring, and was informed that the whole matter had been arranged before Mr. Huntington's death. After that event the issue was for a time doubtful. until Chittenden had approached other persons. who were very influential.

Mr. Nickerson supposed that Col. Kirtland, the man who got DeGolyer and McClellan notes for \$72,000, was the one who took Mr. Huntington's place, but he was informed that he was only a middleman. Chittenden often mentioned Gov. Cooke as his particular friend, and wrote to his principals in such a way that they inferred that Gov. Cooke was interesting himself in their behalf. Mr. Nickerson's testimony to-day disclosed also the names of several new men who were at one time or another working in De Golyer and McClellan's behalf. Among these were the firm of Dent & Page, the first-named partner being Judge Dent, now dead, and Gen. Dent, at that time on duty at the White House, Mr. Nickerson admitted that all of these gentlemen were working in his behalf, but that no money was ever paid them.

Enough testimony has been taken in regard to this contract to show, first, that the scale of prices fixed by the Board for paving was so high that contractors were able and were induced to use immense sums of money in obtaining contracts. Second : That the men into whose hands these large sums of money first went were middlemen, who paid the greater portion of it over to others who have not yet been discovered. Third: It cannot for a moment be supposed that the \$97,000 paid in this case was paid for any ordinary services. De Golyer and McClellan had previously agreed to divide with Chittenden the profits of contracts that he obtained for them, and they would not, as business men, have paid, in addition, \$97,000, unless they had known what was to become of it. Fourth: It is not pretended that Kirtland, who get \$72,000, made any written or oral argument before the Board in favor of the contract. Chittenden must have known what Kirtland was doing and must have been satisfied with the use he made of the money. Fifth : Contracts that are honestly awarded never have so much that it is suspicious about their award. and the very fact that such large sums were to be realized frem contracts, and that such large sums were paid to obtain them, condemns the whole system that was adopted, if it does not absolutely prove corruption.

Gen. Bingham, ex-Postmaster of Philadelphia who had a contract for paving K-st. in this city, gave some very interesting testimony in regard to a demand made upon him in 1872 by Mr. Foley, managing editor of The National Republican of this sity. for money with which to buy out The Philadelphia Post and make it a Grant organ. Mr. Foley based his demand on the fact that Bingham had made great deal of money out of his office and out of con-tracts from the Board of Public Works.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY AND PER-QUISITES.

N AMUSING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE-MR. DAWES MAKES A STATEMENT WHICH IS RIDICULED BY MR. BUILER-A HUMOROUS SPEECH BY MR. COX. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, April 16.-There was an amusing debate in the House to-day about the President's salary and perquisites. Mr. Dawes began it by proent of the appropriations made last

year for the Executive Mansion, to prove his former ssertion that the President now receives in the way of pay and allowances at least \$400,000 for his term of four years. At the same time he wanted it understood that these allowances were not all of a personal nature, but were mainly for the necessary ex penses of the Executive office. According to Mr. Dawes's table the White House cost last year \$57,660. Mr. Butler took Mr. Dawes very sharply to task for conveying the impression in his former speech that the President's personal perquisites amounted to \$50,000 yearly, besides his salary. He went over Mr. Dawes's list of White House expenses, and ridiculed the idea that policemen, ushers, doorkeepers, stewards, clerks, &c., were for the President's per-

sonal gratification and convenience.

The spectacle of Mr. Butler lecturing his own candidate for the Massachusetts Senatorship in this way, and of Mr. Dawes trying to take the edge off his former speech at Mr. Butler's dictation, apparently incited Mr. Cox to make one of his funny speeches. He read from a newspaper clipping an account of an interview with Mr. Butler, in which the General said that, "When that old brindled steer, Dawes, broke out of the pound on a dark, drizzly night, no corn field in the world was safe," and that somebody would have to put a bell on him. "Now," said Mr. Cox, "he has put a bell on himself." Everybody laughed heartily at this but Mr. Butler, who did not relish the joke at all. Mr. Dawes insisted that he had taken nothing back that he had said in his former speech. He had not drawn the line between official and personal expenses, but he did not mean to intimate that either were unreasonable. Mr. Butler quoted from Mr. Dawes's former speech to show that he had used the words 'salary and perquisites." He then went on to read an account of the gorgeous costumes worn by Adams, Hancock, and other Revolutionary notables at a ball in Philadelphia, apparently written by some cotemporaneous "Jenkins," and ridiculed the talk about returning to the simplicity of our fathers. Mr. Cox said that the account was a mere fancy sketch, written by Grace Greenwood, whereat Mr Butler got angry, and said that Mr. Cox's anecdote was a "mean and dirty thing."

The debate then drifted away to the more serious topic of the constitutionality of the law increasing the President's salary, and Messrs. Kasson, Woodworth and Sprague voted with a score of Democrats to reduce the appropriation to \$25,000, on the ground that the salary had been raised in violation of the Constitution. Afterwards, Mr. Willard went back to the old topic, and said that it was nonsense to talk about the expense the President was put to to keep up his establishment. The Secretary of State had to spend five dollars where the President spent one. The President was provided with a house, which was lighted, warmed and furnished, and provided with servants free of expense to him, so that he only had to supply his table and pay for the personal expenses of his family out of his salary. Mr. Willard did not say that the President got too much or too little, but he wanted his compensation fairly stated.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL THE QUESTION OF RECOGNIZING CUBAN INDE-PENDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1814.

Mr. Cox of New-York, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and one of the strongest Cuban sympathizers in Congress, refers to the resolution of Senator Carpenter with derision. He regards the movement as a stock jobbing operation, for the purpose of influencing the market in bonds or for some other cause of like character entitled to no more respectable consideration. He thinks that if there was any attempt of an organized character to effect the recognition of Cuba it would probably have been known to the Foreign Committee. As for himself, he has always been for belligerency, and about two months ago he proposed his resolution to the Committee, but it had only two votes-Gen. Banning's and his own. He thinks Senator Carpenter has been " played out" by a set of jobbers. Gen. Butler says he has always been a Cuban sympathizer, and is one yet. He knows nothing of any combination or organization to effect the recognition of Cuba, and if the President has indicated that he favors such a course President has indicated that he favors such a course by Congress, he (Gen. Butler) had never heard of it. As for his views, while he does not say so, they are the same as those held by Secretary Fish. He is in favor of recognition, but there is nothing to recognize. We cannot even reach the belligerents in any manner. If they had even a scaport to which we could send a commissioner, it will be something, but there is absolutely nothing to recognize at this time.

TAE PROPOSED NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE BILL The Ways and Means Committee have not yet finished their Custom-house bill, but a sub-Committee, Messrs. Dawes, Roberts, and Beck, are at work on the various propositions suggested. Thus far, in the bill considered by them, nothing is said about the repeal of moieties nor in relation to the seizure of books and papers. The following amendment, submitted by Mr. Sheldon of Louisiana, a member of the Committee, is so broad and sweeping in its character, that, if passed, it will carry consternation to the Custom-house Rings. It will be seen that the two acts relating to moieties are entirely repealed, and the production of books confined to the courts:

That the second section of an act entitled "An act to That the second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred under the laws relating to the customs, and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1867, and the thirty-ninth section of an act entitled "An act to provent sunugains, and for other purposes," approved July 18, 1866, are hereby repealed; and that in all cases where the United States is a party, courts shall have the same power to require the production of books not papers on the trial of such causes as may exist in case of suits between persons. case of suits between persons.
ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT IN THE INDIAN

BUREAU. The House Committee on Indian Affairs, have for some time past been engaged in an inquiry as to the management of the Indian Bureau. Although the scope of the resolution authorizing the investigation is too narrow for an extended inquiry, the Committee have nevertheless proceeded far enough to establish beyond question the existence of a corrupt Indian Ring, and there is little doubt in the minds of some of the members Committee, that if the authority of the Committee were extended, some startling disclosures would be made. It is understood that the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. Averill, objected to any increase of the power of the Committee, but that he was voted down. The members of the Auditing Board of the Peace Commissions will be summoned next week, when they will be questioned regarding certain beef contracts which were carried forward and paid for against their protest.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY. The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day con sidered the joint resolution of the Legislature of California against any grant of additional subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and agreed to report and recommend the passage bill declaring that said Pacific Mail Steamship Company by failure to comply with the conditions on which the additional subsidy of conditions on which the additional subsidy of \$500,000 per annum was granted, to begin last October, has forfeited its right to the same, and is entitled only to the \$500,000 subsidy per annum previously granted for a monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan. The bill will simply declare, as a matter of law, the forfeiture already recognized as a fact.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 16, 1874. In consequence of recent statements that certain bounty laws have been lately passed by Congress, the Second Auditor's office is flooded by letters of inquiry and requests for paper blanks for application. Up to the present time no Bounty law has been passed by this

The Attorney-General has decided that the household flects in use by persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other persons, nor for sales, may be admitted into United States ports free of duty with-out any limitation as to value.

THE ARKANSAS TROUBLES.

A HISTORY OF THE COMPLICATIONS. THE DIVISION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN 1872-A FIGHT AGAINST THE CLAYTON RING - HOW BAXTER WAS "COUNTED IN" AS GOVERNOR-REJOICING AT BROOKS'S TRIUMPH-THE PRESI-DENT DECLINES TO INTERFERE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- To understand the present complication in Arkansas it is necessary to go back to its origin, in the sampaign in 1872. When that campaign opened the Republican party in the State was split into two factions, called the "Minstrels' and the "Brindle Tails." The division occurred a year before, and was originally a quarrel for the spoils, but the best elements of the party drifted into the latter faction, because it was opposing the usurpations of Clayton and the corruptions of the the State-house Ring, which had carried on a system of plunder nowhere paralleled in the 'carpet-bag" States, except in South Carolina. The "Brindles" resolved to support the Cincinnati nominations, and were the first to put a State ticket in the field. Their nominee for Governor was Joseph Brooks, a Repubfican, who was personally very popular, and was a powerful stump orator. A very small faction of Liberal Republicans, who had organized in the Spring, and sent delegates to Cincinnati, agreed to support this ticket. Later, the Democratic Convention determined to make no nomination, and com-mittees of the Democratic, "Brindle," and Liberal Republican organizations, reorganized the Brooks ticket so as to give the Democrats representation upon it. Thus a strong reform ticket was formed, with the support of all the elements opposed to the Clayton faction. A feeble attempt was made just before the election, to draw off the Bourbon Democrats to the support of a new ticket put out by The Attle Rock Gazette, but it met with no popular response. The "Minstrels," or Clayton Republicans, nominated Baxter for Governor. He had not been a prominent member of their party, but as an old resident of the State, who had been a Union man during the last years of the war, and was believed to be conservative in his views, they thought him the most available man they had, and hoped to draw some Democratic votes from Brooks. The Brooks ticket and the Greeley Electoral ticket

were, beyond all doubt, elected, by a majority of not far from 10,000 votes, but the Clayton Ring, who had the entire election machinery in its control, repeated the practices by which they had before placed themselves in power, and throw out the votes of entire counties on account of irregularities in the returns made by their own officials, as was alleged, by their instigation. In some counties they counted the returns from one or two townships, in order to elect their county tickets, and rejected all the rest. In this way they figured out a majority of 3,000 votes for Baxter, and installed him in January, 1873, together with their entire State ticket. The same system of "counting in" produced a Legislature with a majority belonging to the Clayton party. Brooks appealed to the Legislature, but was denied hearing. He then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto, but the Court refused to grant the writ. His case appeared to be desperate. The usurpation was completely triumphant. The President naturally declined to interfere in his behalf. It was not the President's ox that was gored in Arkansas as in Louisiana, and there was no Durell to overturn the State Government with a judicial decision backed by Federal bayonets.

The Republicans, as soon as they found that they had "caught a Tartar" in their new Governor, Baxter, began to caltivate the Demograts and helped to form the combination which elected Dorsey to the Senate in opposition to the regular Republican candidate. About half the offices in his gift were filled by him with Democrats. In short, he followed very closely the example of Andrew Johnson, and tried to hold up a party composed of the Democrats and such Republicans as he could induce to act with him. The "Minstrel" faction became greatly alarmed at his performances, and concluded that they would be a great deal better off with Brooks as Governor. It was probably in pursuance of an understanding with the leaders of this faction that they would sustain him, that Brooks brought a personal suit in the State Circuit Court, presided Whytock, for the possession of the office of Governor and its emoluments. Gov. Baxter ignored the case, attempting no defense, and declared that he would not submit to the jurisdiction of the Court. Judge Whyteck, who issued the decree placing Brooks in possession of the office, was a candidate upon the Reform ticket with Brooks for Supreme Court Judge.

The Senators and Representatives from Arkansas appear to be entirely satisfied with Brooks's coup detat. They speak of Baxter as a political traitor, and say that from the day he entered upon his office he appeared to feel that he was not fairly elected, and to dread a removal if the contest should ever be fairly adjudicated. To mollify the Democrats, so that they would not assist Brooks in pushing his case, he began at once to appoint them to office and plot with the worst Bourbon element of their party. It is believed that he had formed a scheme which had in view the election of a Democratic Legislature next Fall, and the subsequent calling of a Constitutional Convention to undo, as far as possible, the work of reconstruction. It is this danger which leads the Clayton Republicans to look with joy upon the assumption of Gubernatorial powers by Brooks. The anti-Clayton men are naturally no less rejoiced at the final triumph of their champion. Both parties have had interviews with the President, and have assurances that he sees no cause for interfering in Baxter's behalf. The Secretary of War has, under instructions from the President, this afternoon directed the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Little Rock to take no part in the present contest except to prevent bloodshed, should there be danger of it, or to prevent the collision of armed bodies of men. The Attorney-General has sent a telegraphic order to the United States Marshal at Little Rock, directing him to exercise the greatest vigilance in watching both political parties, and upon any signs of trouble or outbreak to communicate with the military authorities at

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ARKANSAS CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VISIT THE PRESIDENT-A CONSULTATION-THE PRESI-

DENT REPUSES TO INTERFERE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The reports from Little Rock excite considerable interest here, and to-day the Republican members of the Arkunsas delegation called on the President and Attorney-General to confer with them regarding the troubles which have just as-sumed so serious an aspect in that State. Both the Pres-ident and Judge Williams were assured that the question had already been settled in the courts, and that it the view of the delegation, this should be the final decision. The following telegram, in addition to that from Gov. Baxter, has been received here :

Gov. Baxler, has been received a control.

U. S. Grant, President Washington, D. C.:
Having been duly justalied as Governor of the State of Arkansas, by the judgment of a court, I respectfully ask that the commanding officer of the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me the arms belonging to the State, now in his custody, or hold the same subject to my order.

JOSEPH BROOKS. After consultation between the President and Attor-

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Hon. JOSEPH BROOKS, Little Book:

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterlay, asking that the funited States commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver the arms in his custody, belonging to the State, to you, or hold them subject to your order, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is not advised that your right to hold the office of Govpey General, the following telegrams were sent :

ernor has been fully and finally decided by the courts of Arkansas.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

Attorney-General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Hon. ELISHA T. BAXTER, Little Rock:

I am instructed by the President to say, in answer for the General Government to sustain you in the efforts to maintain the rightful government in the State of Arkansas, that in the first place your call is not made in conformity with the Constlintion and laws of the United States; and in the second place, that as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so-called Enforcement act of Federal Jurisdiction, belongs to the State Courts. If the decision of which you complish is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reversed and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court.

Attorney-General.

THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK. BOTH PARTIES DEFIANT,

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. LITTLE ROCK, April 16 .- There is but little change in the Gubernatorial muddle. Brooks holds the State House, which is surrounded by about 100 armed men. They have two cannon. Baxter's headquarters are still at St. John's College, in the suburbs of the city He is preparing to retake the State House. About 1.500 stand of arms belonging to the State are at the Arsenal. Both Baxter and Brooks have made a demand for them, but the demands are refused at Washington. Men are pouring in on every train. The city is rather quiet.

A PROCLAMATION FROM BROOKS.

REVIEWS HIS LEGAL CONTEST WITH BAXTER, CLAIMS THE GOVERNORSHIP, AND INTIMATES HIS INTENTION OF MAINTAINING IT BY FORCE. LITTLE ROCK, April 16-4 p. m .- There is ittle change in affairs here. Baxter still occupies St. John's College, and is making preparations to sustain himself. Brooks holds the State House with two pieces of artillery and about 100 men armed with improved

nuskets. He has issued the following proclamation:

muskets. He has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, April 16, 1874.

To the People of Arkansas: As you will receilect, I was a candidate for the office of Governor at the November election of 1872. That I received a majority of the votes cast for that office has never been denied, even by the friends of Elisha Baxter. I appealed to the Logislature and asked to be allowed to contest the election for the office of Governor, and my petition, at the instance and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter, who corruptly used his official patronage to bribe members of the Lecasiature was rejected, and I was denied not only the right of petition which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen, but the right to have the question of election investigated or passed upon. The Attorney-General asked the Sapreme Court for a writ of guo varranto against Elisha Baxter, for the purpose of compelling him to show by what warrant and authority he assumed to discharge the duties of the office of Governor. That tribunal declared it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of Governor. That tribunal declared it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of Governor, and the cause was dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

I then commenced an action against Elisha Baxter, not reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places named in said notices, take testimony in support of my claim. Flisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places maned in said notices, take testimony in support of my claim. Flisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places timed in the purpose of the duties of the office of Governor. Notwithstanding his threats, I continued to take testimony and prosecute a suit for the purpose of asserting my own rights and vindicating your choice at the ballothox. On yesterday the Circuit Court readered a judgm

Elisha Baxter no longer holds the Executive office, and

Eisha Baxter no longer holds the Executive office, and it is to be hoped that you will join your voice with mine, rejeteing that the inan you chose for Governor has at last been duly installed into office. Being in office, it is but fair that I, to some extent, define my future policy, which the adherents of Elisha Baxter will no doubt misrepresent for the purpose of advancing their personal interests and gataffying their own ambition.

For my political tenets, I respectfully refer you to the platform of the Reform party, on which I was a candidate in 1872. From the principles therein enumerated I have not departed, and, God helping me, never will. No one man in the State has felt the power of ballot-box stofiers and political thimble-riggers to the extent that I have. I say to you, that so far as in me lies the ballot-box and election machinery of the State shall never fagain be made an engine for frand and oppression, as it was in 1872. This is a republican form of government, where the voice of the people should rule, and so far as I am concerned it shall rule from this time henceforth, and so long as I occupy the Executive chair every man shall have the free and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast shall be shall in the shall be have the free and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast shall be counted as the man that cast it intended it should be.

Efforts no doubt will be made by designing men to convey the impression that it is the duty of the people to raily to the standard of a man, who no doubt will claim he is Governor of Arkansas, who you all know was not elected, and who has no more right or claim to the office than any one of you has, for the purpose of placing that man again in the Executive office. I say frankly to you that all such attempts will lead to strife and bloodshed, for I shall resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble togother under the banner or

resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble togother under the banner or at the call of Elisha Baxter. No man in the State can regret strife and bloodshed more deeply than myself; but feeling as I de that self-government rather than self-aggrandizement is in the issue, I shall employ every means at my command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha Baxter forced me from the Legislature to the courts, and than far I have patiently borne with the law's delay at all times, feeling that justice would be done me by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. I am not there legally I will bow my head in silence to the decree of the court be it what If may. The power that Elisha Baxter used to force me into the courts I will use to make him respect and abide its decrees.

To one and all I say, keep quiet and pursue your different vocations. Your services are not needed at the capital to preserve either peace or good order. Should the time come when they will be meded, you will be notified in due time through the proper channel.

JOSEPH BROOKS, Governor of Arkansas.

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in the Circuit Court and moved to set aside the judgment of yesterday; also to correct the records of Monday, wherein it appeared that the demurrer in the case of Brooks against Baxter was submitted by consent. These notions will be argued to-morrow.

BAXTER DECLARES MARTIAL LAW. LITTLE ROCK, April 16 .- About dark this evening, Gov. Baxter issued the following proclamation,

declaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county:

Whereas, an armed rebellion exists in the County of Pulaski, against the State Government, and it becomes necessary to employ all the force at my disposal to suppress it, therefore, by the authority vested in me by law, I hereby proclaim the existence of martial-law within said county, and command all persons capable of military duty to assist to the putting down of the said rebellion. During the time that martial-law shall thus prevail, every infringement of the right of peaceable and well-disposed persons will be severely punished by whomsoever it may be committed. The utmost respect shall be paid by all persons to citizens not in arms and to their property and to that of the Federal Government. In testimony whereof, I, Elisha Baxter, Governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby set my hand, the private seal of said State being now not accessible to the Governor of the State of Done at Little Rock, this 15th day of April, 1874.

Governor of Arkansas and Commander-in-Chief. eclaring martial law in this (Pulaski) county:

TROOPS GATHERING AT LITTLE ROCK-4 COLLISION

PROBABLE. Simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation the Governor marched from St. John's College with his force of about 200 men down into the heart of the city; took up his headquarters at the Anthony House, and placed guards all along the principal streets completely State House with a cordor of sentineis. Several companies of military have arrived from the outside counties, and every train brings additions. By to-morrow the Governor's force, from present indications, will number 2,000 men. There surrounding the are between 100 and 150 men at the State House, well

are between 100 and 100 men at the State House, well armed, and with two cannon.

Last night's dispatches were in error in stating that the Circuit Judge had issued a writ to the Sheriff immediately on giving judgment against Baxter. No writ was ever issued ther then or now. As soon as judgment was rendere Brooks, with a copy of the judgment in his hand, went to the Governor's office and took forcible possession. Gov. Baxter's forces have taken possession of the elegraph office, placing sentinels at the door, with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge. Gov. Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case and stating that it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority. He calls

Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of tha State House. Beyond the tramp of sentinels, who are to be met on every street corner, everything is quiet.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE BUDGET SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF COM-MONS-REDUCTION OF TAXATION PROPOSED-RESOLUTION FOR ABOLISHING SUGAR DUTIES PASSED-ANOTHER MOTION TO BE MADE BY KARL RUSSELL IN REGARD TO THE TREATY OF WASH

the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget, according to which the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1874, amounted to £77,335,000, exceeding Mr. Lowe's estimate by £3,574,000. The total gross expenditure for the same year £76,456,000. This includes the sum paid for the Geneva award, but does not embrace the expenses of the Ashantee war. The excess of the expenditures over the esti-

mate was £1,156,000. The total revenue for the current financial year ending March 31, 1875, is estimated at £77,995,000, and the total expenditures at £72,503,000, leaving a surplus of \$5,492,000. These estimates are virtually based on Mr. Gladstone's figures.

Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to dispose of the surplus by reducing the income tax one penny in the pound; abolishing the duties on sugar from the 1st of May; creating additional terminable annuities to the amount of £450,000; reducing the national debt £7,000,000 in ten years; contributing £1,000,000 to the relief of local taxation, and abolishing horse licenses. These measures, it is estimated, will absorb £5,030,000 of the surplus, leaving a residue of £462,000.

cluded his speech explaining the figures, Mr. Lowe rose and expressed his cordial approval of the Budget and its recommendations. A resolution for the abolition of the sugar duties,

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer had con-

as proposed in the Budget, was immediately moved Thursday next was agreed upon as the date for

general debate on the Budget. In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Russell gave otice that on May 4 he should ask for copies of the correspondence of the British Government with the Governments of Germany, France, Russia, and Austria, relative to the maintenance of peace; also, that he should call for copies of the instructions sent to Sir Edward Thornton, Minister at Washington, in regard to the Oregon boundary question; and, further, for an account of the compensation made by the United States for damages caused by the Fenian

raids on Canada. LONDON, Friday, April 17-6 a. m. The morning journals generally approve of the Budget. The Times points to

the fact that the revenue of the coming year is estimated on an unprecedentedly liberal scale, and considers the proposed reduction of

A GRANT TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY RECOMMENDED-JOHN HOLKER APPOINTED SOLICITOR-GENERAL-PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER HIGH TIDE ON THE LONDON, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

The Queen has sent a message to the House of Commons recommending a grant of \$25,000 to Gen. Sir Garnet Wolselev.

John Holker, Q. C., has been appointed Solicitor-Gen eral and has accepted the appointment.

The last election for Member of Parliament in Hack-

ney has been declared void and a new election or-The inhabitants of Lambeth and vicinity are creeting emporary embankments on the Tnames, in anticipation

of another high tide next Saturday.

MR. DOCKERY SENTENCED TO DEATH-THE POLICY OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL TOWARD THE IN-SURGENTS.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 16 .- Mr. Dockery was onvicted and sentenced to death. There dvices yet as to the result of the appeal to Captain-General Concha for a commutation of the sentence Telegrams from Havana heretofore, announcing Dockery's condemnation, have evidently been sup pressed by the authorities.

RAVANA, April 16 .- The Diario says that a reenforcement of 800 men will go to Nuevitas. A battalion of mobilized firemen will go to the Trochs

Captain-General Concha is resolved to take the offensive in a resolute manner. He is pressing the com-pletion of the lists of persons to be drafted into the

THE RIEL CASE SETTLED.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF COM-MONS-A MOTION FOR RIEL'S EXPULSION CAB-RIED.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 16 .- The debate in the House of Commons on the Riel case occupied the House the entireday. Speeches were made by Messrs, Masson, Dechard, Jette, Quimet, Taurer, Sinclair, and Dec pardins, after which a vote was taken.

The whole day was devoted to the French members. except a short period occupied by Mr. Sinclair, from Prince Edward Island. All French members spoke in Euglish, except Mr. Desjardins. Mr. Laurier made a

magnificent speech. Mr. Mosseau's amendment in favor of amuesty wa

lost by a vote of 164 to 27.

Mr. Holton's amendment for postponement till the Committee had reported was lost by 117 to 76. Mr. Bowell's motion for Riel's expuision was carried

by 124 to 58. On motion of Dr. Schultz a new writ was ordered for

On motion of Provencher.
The House adjourned at 10:40 p. m.
The North-West Committee sat this morning and examined Archbishop Tache. The nature of the evidence is not known, as the investigation was conducted with closed doors.

THE RECENT ISSUE OF ERIE BONDS. PROTEST BY THE LONDON SHAREHOLDERS' PROTEC-TION COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

The Erie Shareholders' Protection Commitee have to-night sent a protest to the London Banking Association requiring them, on pain of being held association requiring them, on pain of boing held responsible, to suspend any use of funds derived from the recent issue of bonds until it shall have been ascertained whether the issue was fraudulent, owing to concealment of real accounts rendered by Dunan to President Watson.

VIRGINIA BONDHOLDERS. MEETING AT LONDON-THE POLICY OF GOV. KEMPER COMMENDED. LONDON, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

The holders of bonds of the State of Virginia met here to-day and adopted resolutions complimenting Gov. Kemper on his recent financial message to the Legislature, regretting the increasing number of calculated to defraud bondholders and impair the credit of the Federal as well as the State Governments, and declaring that they will hereafter discountenance any attempts to raise money in European markets on the part of defaulting States.

THE SUEZ CANAL TROUBLE. ADVICE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO M. DR.

LESSEPS. The French Government has advised M. de Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Company, to accept the decision of the International Commission.

FOREIGN NOTES. The Dukinfield mine, where the recent ex-

losion occurred, is still burning flercely. It is rumored that the ex-Empress Eugenie will be in Paris Friday and Saturday incognita.

The French military tribunal has acquitted Col. Stoffel of the charge of suppressing the dispatched from Bazaine to MacMahon.

A rowing match for the championship of the Thames and £200 a side took place yesterday on that river, between Sadler and Bagnall. The course was from Putuey to Mortinke. Sailer won by three lengths. The heiting was five to four in his favor.